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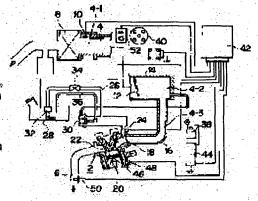
(72)Inventor: KAWAI MASAYUKI

(54) STATING INJECTION DEVICE FOR INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINE

(57)Abstract:

PURPOSE: To gradually increase fuel and prevent an unsatisfactory start due to the fogging of a plug by extending the fuel injection period by a preset period during multiple set time at each fuel injection, and intermittently injecting fuel when an internal combustion engine is started.

CONSTITUTION: An injector 24 is fitted on the intake manifold 16 of an internal combustion engine 2 to be faced to a combustion chamber 20. The fuel in a fuel tank 28 is fed to the injector 24 by a fuel pump 32 via a fuel feed pipe 26. The injector 24 and the fuel pump 32 are controlled by a controller 42 based on the operational state of the internal combustion engine 2. At the time of a start when the internal combustion engine 2 satisfies the preset conditions, the controller 42 controls the fuel injection period of the injector 24 as follows: the injection period is extended by a preset period at each fuel injection from the first set time to the second set time, and fuel is intermittently injected. The fuel injection quantity is gradually increased.



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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] In the starting fuel injection equipment of the internal combustion engine which has the control section which controls the injector which injects predetermined fuel at the time of starting of an internal combustion engine that the startability of an internal combustion engine should be raised The injector which carries out injection supply of the fuel is formed in an internal combustion engine. While setting up beforehand the 1st setup time which is the shortest injection time of this injector, and the injection time at the time of a fuel-injection start At the time of starting with which the 2nd setup time which is the longest injection time and the injection time at the time of a fuel-injection end is beforehand set, and the aforementioned internal combustion engine is satisfied of predetermined conditions, the fuel injection duration of the aforementioned injector until it results [from the 1st setup time] in the 2nd setup time. The starting fuel injection equipment of the internal combustion engine characterized by preparing the control section controlled only for a predetermined time to make injection time extend, to be injected intermittently, and make fuel oil consumption increase gradually for every time of fuel injection.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Industrial Application] This invention relates to the starting fuel injection equipment of an internal combustion engine, especially relates to the starting fuel injection equipment of the internal combustion engine which has the control section which controls the injector which injects predetermined fuel at the time of starting of an internal combustion engine that the startability of an internal combustion engine should be raised.

[Description of the Prior Art] In the internal combustion engine of vehicles, there are some which were equipped with the fuel-injection control unit of an electronic formula as countermeasures of problems, such as an exhaust gas injurious ingredient and specific fuel consumption. There is a thing of the method with which the air content which per 1 cycle inhales [an internal combustion engine] uses carrying out proportionally [abbreviation] at the absolute pressure in an inlet manifold in a fuel-injection control unit. Such a fuel-injection control unit of a method has set up the injection quantity of fuel according to terms and conditions, such as a MAP and an engine rotational frequency. [0003] Moreover, when the demand fuel injection duration within the fuel injection period of 1 of a fuel-injection formula internal combustion engine was divided into multiple times and carried out fuel injection intermittently as a starting fuel injection equipment of an internal combustion engine so that it may be indicated by JP,1-116266,A, there were some which prepared the control means which make the fuel-injection quiescent time set up between the division fuel injection duration and/or division fuel injection duration which divided demand fuel injection duration change according to engine operational status.

[0004]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] By the way, it set to the starting fuel injection equipment of the conventional internal combustion engine, and since the fuel oil consumption at the time of internal combustion engine starting under very low temperature was size as compared with the fuel oil consumption at the time of ordinary temperature and warming up, a plug fogs and it was easy to generate poor starting by the fogging of this plug. [0005] For this reason, as shown in drawing 6, that the fuel of the specified quantity should be injected for every predetermined time, at the time of starting of an internal combustion engine, the fixed fuel injection duration A was set up beforehand, and the policy to which only the fixed injection time A injects fuel for every predetermined time was used for it.

[0006] However, the optimal fuel oil consumption for starting having had **** a plug fogs and it becomes poor starting, and having un-arranged [that it is disadvantageous practically], when only the fixed fuel injection duration A beforehand set up from the time of a starting start was injected as shown in drawing 5 since it changed greatly with the character of the gasoline used, plugs, batteries, etc. and this fuel oil consumption was injection quantity more than required.

[0007] moreover -- if fuel oil consumption is set up few in order to prevent the fogging of the plug mentioned above -- a gasoline -- conditions, such as a character, -- starting of an internal combustion engine -- size -- there was unarranging [of taking time]

[8000]

[Means for Solving the Problem] Then, this invention is set to the starting fuel injection equipment of the internal combustion engine which has the control section which controls the injector which injects predetermined fuel at the time of starting of an internal combustion engine that the startability of an internal combustion engine should be raised in order to remove un-[above-mentioned] arranging. The injector which carries out injection supply of the fuel is formed in an internal combustion engine. While setting up beforehand the 1st setup time which is the shortest injection time of this injector, and the injection time at the time of a fuel-injection start At the time of starting with which the

2nd setup time which is the longest injection time and the injection time at the time of a fuel-injection end is beforehand set, and the aforementioned internal combustion engine is satisfied of predetermined conditions, the fuel injection duration of the aforementioned injector until it results [from the 1st setup time] in the 2nd setup time It is characterized by preparing the control section controlled only for a predetermined time to make injection time extend, to be injected intermittently, and make fuel oil consumption increase gradually for every time of fuel injection. [0009]

[Function] By having invented like ****, only the predetermined time extended fuel injection duration for every time of fuel injection, and performed fuel injection intermittently until the control section resulted [from the 1st setup time] in the 2nd setup time, and fuel oil consumption was made to increase gradually at the time of starting of an internal combustion engine, and poor starting by the fogging of a plug is prevented at it.

[Example] Based on a drawing, the example of this invention is explained in detail below.

[0011] Drawing 1 - drawing 4 show the example of this invention. As for an internal combustion engine and 4, in drawing 2, 2 is [an inhalation-of-air path and 6] flueways.

[0012] It consists of the 1st - the 3rd inhalation-of-air path 4-1 to 4-3, an air cleaner 8 and an air flow meter 10 are formed in the upstream of the 1st inhalation-of-air path 4-1, and the downstream of the 1st inhalation-of-air path 4-1 is opening the aforementioned inhalation-of-air path 4 for free passage to the 2nd inhalation-of-air path 4-2 formed in the throttle body 14 equipped with the inhalation-of-air throttle valve 12. The 2nd inhalation-of-air path 4-2 of this throttle body 14 is open for free passage to the 3rd inhalation-of-air path 4-3 formed in the inlet manifold 16. This 3rd inhalation-of-air path 4-3 down-stream edge is open for free passage to the combustion chamber 20 of the aforementioned internal combustion engine 2 through an inlet valve 18.

[0013] The ignition plug which is not illustrated is prepared in a combustion chamber 20, and it is open for free passage to the upstream of the aforementioned flueway 6 through an exhaust valve 22.

[0014] It is made to direct in the combustion chamber 20 aforementioned direction in the aforementioned inlet manifold 16, and it is equipped with the injector 24. It is led to a fuel feeding pipe 26, and the fuel of a fuel tank 28 is fed by this injector 24. In the middle of the aforementioned fuel feeding pipe 26, the fuel pressure regulator 30 which adjusts the pressure of fuel is interposed.

[0015] It is led to a fuel feeding pipe 26 by the drive of a fuel pump 32, and the fuel in a fuel tank 28 is fed, and the fuel filter 34 is interposed in the aforementioned injector 24 while being a fuel feeding pipe 26.

[0016] Moreover, the end side was open for free passage in the middle of the fuel feeding pipe 26, and the other end side has formed the path 36 for pressure regulation which carries out opening into the fuel of the aforementioned fuel tank 28. The aforementioned fuel pressure regulator 30 is connected to this path 36 for pressure regulation.

[0017] Furthermore, in the high voltage generated by the ignition coil 38, distribution supply is carried out by the distributor 40, and the leaping flame of the ignition plug which is not illustrated is carried out.

[0018] The aforementioned injector 24 and the ignition coil 38 are connected to the control section 42, respectively.

[0019] In addition, the ignition coil 38 is connected to the control section 42 through the power unit 44.

[0020] O2 which is the air flow meter 10 which detects an inhalation air content in the aforementioned control section 42, the coolant temperature sensor 48 which detects the circulating water temperature in the cooling water path 46, and the exhaust air sensor which detects the oxygen density in the exhaust gas prepared in the flueway 6 of a catalytic-converter (not shown) upstream The various sensors and equipment of a sensor 50 and crank angle sensor which detects crank angle 52 grade are connected.

[0021] Moreover, the 2nd setup time A which is the 1st setup time B which is the shortest injection time of an injector 24 and the injection time at the time of a fuel-injection start, the longest injection time, and the injection time at the time of a fuel-injection end is beforehand set to the aforementioned control section 42.

[0022] Furthermore, at the time of starting with which an internal combustion engine 2 is satisfied of predetermined conditions, for every fuel injection, only a predetermined time alpha makes injection time extend, and the aforementioned control section 42 injects it intermittently, and is controlled to make fuel oil consumption increase gradually until it results [from the 1st setup time B] the fuel injection duration of the aforementioned injector 24 in the 2nd setup time A.

[0023] If it explains in full detail, as the aforementioned control section 42 is shown in <u>drawing 4</u> at the time of starting other than injection at the time of usual operation to which predetermined conditions are satisfied, only the 1st setuptime [of injection width-of-face slack] B (mS) will perform fuel injection. Only the fuel injection duration T which added the predetermined time alpha to the 1st setup-time [of the above] B (mS) performs fuel injection, and after the time interval C predetermined [after this fuel injection] is repeatedly performed until fuel injection duration T turns into more than the 2nd setup time A.

[0024] That is, at the time of T=B+N-alpha **, the 1st setup time and N are expressed with the number of times of an addition of a predetermined time alpha, and alpha is expressed [fuel injection duration T / T] with a predetermined time for fuel injection duration and B.

[0025] at the time of a fuel-injection start, fuel injection carries out by N=0 -- having -- N= from next time -- it is increased one by one with 1, 2, and --, and the aforementioned fuel injection duration T is increased and fuel oil consumption is gradually increased until fuel injection duration T turns into more than the 2nd setup time A, as shown in drawing 3

[0026] Next, operation of the starting fuel injection equipment of an internal combustion engine 2 is explained along with the flow chart for control of drawing 1.

[0027] If the main programs start (Step 100), usually, it is got [whether the conditions of the control concerned were satisfied, and] blocked, and it judged whether it was except injection at the time of operation (102), and processing (104) to which judgment (102) usually injects at the time of starting in NO case was carried out, and the program is ended (106).

[0028] Moreover, when the aforementioned judgment (102) is YES, processing (108) which sets the number of times of an addition of a predetermined time alpha to N= 0, and sets fuel injection duration T to the 1st setup-time B (mS) is performed, and it judges that it is a starting start (110).

[0029] It carries out repeatedly until it returns to processing (108) and judgment (110) serves as YES, when this judgment (110) is NO, and when this judgment (110) is YES, processing (112) which increases fuel injection duration T according to the formula of T=B+N-alpha is performed.

[0030] After that, processing (114) to which only fuel-injection-duration T (mS) carries out fuel injection is carried out, and processing (116) from which only 1 increases the number of times N of an addition of a predetermined time alpha is performed.

[0031] Next, more than the 2nd setup time A judges [fuel injection duration T] no (118). When this judgment (118) is NO, it returns to processing (112), and the processing (112) mentioned above, (114), and (116) are performed again, and when the aforementioned judgment (118) is YES, processing (120) which sets fuel injection duration T to the 2nd setup-time A (mS), and performs fuel injection is carried out, and it judges that it is the completion of starting (122). [0032] When this judgment (122) is NO, it returns to processing (120), and this program is terminated when judgment (122) is YES (124).

[0033] Without this injecting only the fixed fuel injection duration A from the time of a starting start like the former Only the 1st setup-time [of injection width-of-face slack] B (mS) performs fuel injection. after the time interval C predetermined [after this fuel injection] Only the fuel injection duration T which added the predetermined time alpha to the 1st setup-time [of the above] B (mS) performs fuel injection. Carry out by repeating operation mentioned above until this fuel injection duration T turned into more than the 2nd setup time A, and fuel oil consumption is made to increase gradually, an air-fuel ratio can avoid a bird clapper exaggeratedly richly, poor starting by the fogging of a plug can be prevented, and it is advantageous practically.

[0034] Moreover, according to the composition of this invention, it is only change of the program of a control section 42, and by being controllable making the fuel oil consumption at the time of starting of an internal combustion engine 2 increase gradually, it can manufacture without complicating composition, the manufacturing cost of the starting fuel injection equipment of the aforementioned internal combustion engine 2 can be maintained cheap, and it is economically advantageous.

[0035]

[Effect of the Invention] As explained to the detail above, according to this invention, the injector which carries out injection supply of the fuel is formed in an internal combustion engine. While setting up beforehand the 1st setup time which is the shortest injection time of an injector, and the injection time at the time of a fuel-injection start At the time of starting with which the 2nd setup time which is the longest injection time and the injection time at the time of a fuel-injection end is beforehand set, and an internal combustion engine is satisfied of predetermined conditions, the fuel injection duration of an injector until it results [from the 1st setup time] in the 2nd setup time Since the control section controlled only for a predetermined time to make injection time extend, to be injected intermittently, and make fuel oil consumption increase gradually for every time of fuel injection was prepared, exaggerated poor starting of an air-fuel ratio depended richly can be prevented, and it is advantageous practically. Moreover, according to the composition of this invention, it is only change of the program of a control section, and it is controllable to make the fuel oil consumption at the time of starting of an internal combustion engine increase gradually, and it can manufacture, without complicating composition, the manufacturing cost of the starting fuel injection equipment of an internal combustion engine can be maintained cheap, and it is economically advantageous.

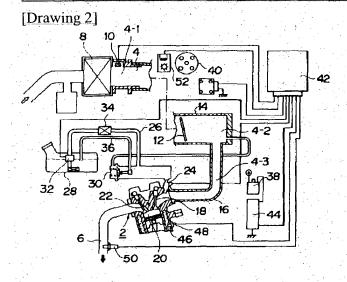
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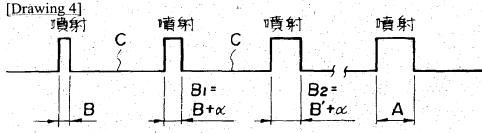
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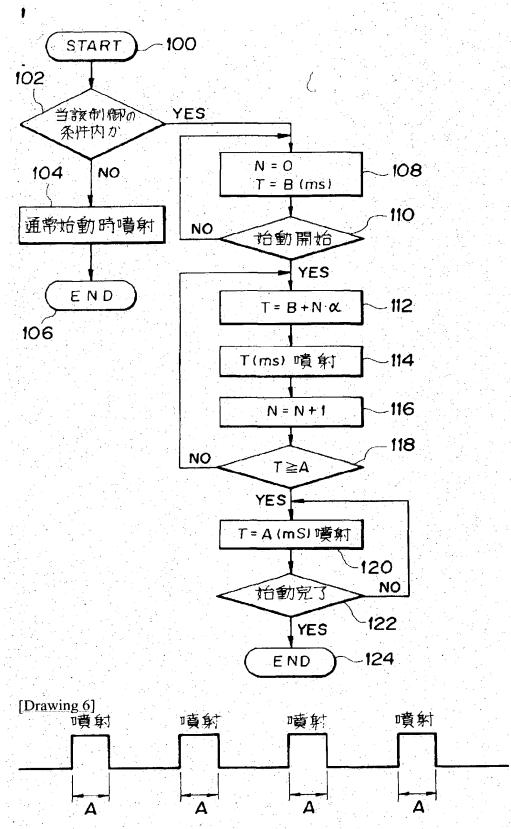
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DRAWINGS

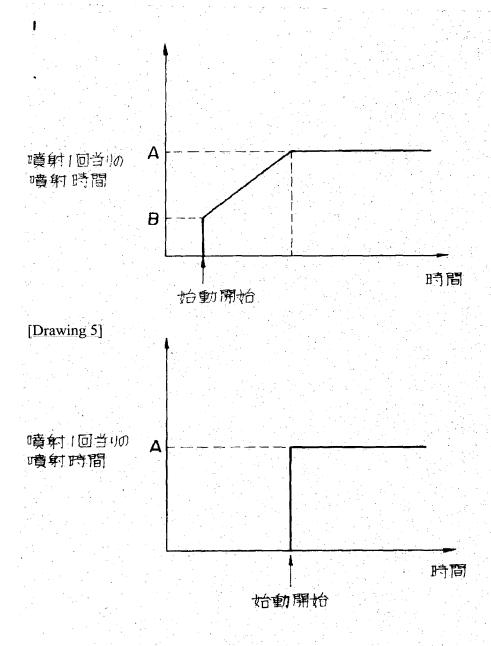




[Drawing 1]



[Drawing 3]



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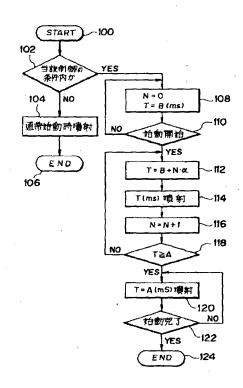
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(54)【発明の名称】 内燃機関の始動噴射装置

(57) 【要約】

【目的】 本発明は、空燃比のオーバリッチによる始動 不良を防止するとともに、構成を複雑とすることなく製造し、内燃機関の始動噴射装置の製造コストを低廉に維持することを目的としている。

【構成】 このため、内燃機関に燃料を噴射供給するインジェクタを設け、インジェクタの最短噴射時間且つ燃料噴射開始時の噴射時間である第1設定時間を予め設定するとともに、最長噴射時間且つ燃料噴射終了時の噴射時間である第2設定時間を予め設定し、内燃機関が所定条件を満足する始動時には、インジェクタの燃料噴射時間を第1設定時間から第2設定時間に至るまで燃料噴射時毎に所定時間だけ噴射時間を延長させて断続的に噴射して燃料噴射量を漸次増加させるべく制御する制御部を設けている。



【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 内燃機関の始動性を向上させるべく内燃機関の始動時に所定の燃料を噴射するインジェクタの制御を行う制御部を有する内燃機関の始動噴射装置において、内燃機関に燃料を噴射供給するインジェクタを設け、このインジェクタの最短噴射時間且つ燃料噴射開始時の噴射時間である第1設定時間を予め設定するとともに最長噴射時間且つ燃料噴射終了時の噴射時間である第2設定時間を予め設定し前記内燃機関が所定条件を満足する始動時には前記インジェクタの燃料噴射時間を第1設定時間から第2設定時間に至るまで燃料噴射時毎に所定時間だけ噴射時間を延長させて断続的に噴射して燃料噴射量を漸次増加させるべく制御する制御部を設けたことを特徴とする内燃機関の始動噴射装置。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【産業上の利用分野】この発明は内燃機関の始動噴射装置に係り、特に内燃機関の始動性を向上させるべく内燃機関の始動時に所定の燃料を噴射するインジェクタの制御を行う制御部を有する内燃機関の始動噴射装置に関する。

[0002]

【従来の技術】車両の内燃機関においては、排ガス有害成分や燃料消費率等の問題の対応策として電子式の燃料噴射制御装置を備えたものがある。燃料噴射制御装置には、内燃機関が1サイクル当りの吸入する空気量が吸気マニホルド内の絶対圧力に略比例することを利用する方式のものがある。このような方式の燃料噴射制御装置は、吸気圧力や機関回転数等の諸条件により燃料の噴射量を設定している。

【0003】また、内燃機関の始動噴射装置としては、特開平1-116266号公報に開示される如く、燃料噴射式内燃機関の一の噴射期間内においての要求燃料噴射時間を複数回に分割して間欠的に燃料噴射する際に、要求燃料噴射時間を分割した分割燃料噴射時間および/または分割燃料噴射時間との間に設定される燃料噴射休止時間を機関運転状態に応じて変更させる制御手段を設けたものがあった。

[0004]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】ところで、従来の内燃機関の始動噴射装置においては、極低温下における内燃機関始動時の燃料噴射量が常温時や暖機時の燃料噴射量に比して大であったため、プラグがかぶってしまい、このプラグのかぶりによる始動不良が発生し易かった。

【0005】このため、図6に示す如く、内燃機関の始動時には、所定時間毎に所定量の燃料を噴射すべく、予め一定の燃料噴射時間Aを設定し、所定時間毎に一定の噴射時間Aだけ燃料を噴射する方策が用いられていた。

【0006】しかし、始動のための最適な燃料噴射量は、使用されるガソリンの性状やプラグ、バッテリ等に

よって大きく異なるため、図5に示す如く、始動開始時から予め設定された一定の燃料噴射時間Aだけ噴射すると、この燃料噴射量が必要以上の噴射量であった場合に、プラグがかぶって始動不良となる惧れがあり、実用上不利であるという不都合があった。

【0007】また、上述したプラグのかぶりを防止するために、燃料噴射量を少なく設定してしまうとガソリン性状等の条件によっては、内燃機関の始動に大なる時間がかかってしまうという不都合があった。

[0008]

【課題を解決するための手段】そこで、この発明は上述不都合を除去するために、内燃機関の始動性を向上させるべく内燃機関の始動時に所定の燃料を噴射するインジェクタの制御を行う制御部を有する内燃機関の始動噴射装置において、内燃機関に燃料を噴射供給するインジェクタを設け、このインジェクタの最短噴射時間且つ燃料噴射開始時の噴射時間である第1設定時間を予め設定し前記内燃機関が所定条件を満足する始動時には前記インジェクタの燃料噴射時間を第1設定時間から第2設定時間に至るまで燃料噴射時時を第1設定時間がら第2設定時間に至るまで燃料噴射時時に所定時間だけ噴射時間を延長させて断続的に噴射して燃料噴射量を漸次増加させるべく制御する制御部を設けたことを特徴とする。

[0009]

【作用】上述の如く発明したことにより、内燃機関の始動時には、制御部が第1設定時間から第2設定時間に至るまで燃料噴射時毎に所定時間だけ燃料噴射時間を延長して断続的に燃料噴射を行い、燃料噴射量を漸次増加させ、プラグのかぶりによる始動不良を防止している。

[0010]

【実施例】以下図面に基づいてこの発明の実施例を詳細 に説明する。

【0011】図1~図4はこの発明の実施例を示すものである。図2において、2は内燃機関、4は吸気通路、6は排気通路である。

【0012】前記吸気通路4は、第1~第3吸気通路4 -1~4 -3 からなり、第1吸気通路4 -1 の上流側にエアクリーナ8とエアフローメータ10とが設けられ、第1吸気通路4 -1 の下流側は、吸気絞り弁12を備えたスロットルボディ14に形成した第2吸気通路4 -2 に連通している。このスロットルボディ14の第2吸気通路4 -2 は、吸気マニホルド16に形成した第3吸気通路4 -3 に連通している。この第3吸気通路4 -3 下流端は、吸気弁18を介して前記内燃機関2の燃焼室20に連通している。

【0013】燃焼室20には、図示しない点火プラグが設けられ、排気弁22を介して前記排気通路6の上流側に連通している。

【0014】前記吸気マニホルド16には、前記燃焼室

20方向に指向させてインジェクタ24が装着されている。このインジェクタ24には、燃料供給管26に導かれて燃料タンク28の燃料が圧送される。前記燃料供給管26の途中には、燃料の圧力を調整する燃料圧力調整器30が介設されている。

【0015】前記インジェクタ24には、燃料ポンプ32の駆動により燃料供給管26に導かれて燃料タンク28内の燃料が圧送され、燃料供給管26の途中に燃料フィルタ34が介設されている。

【0016】また、燃料供給管26の途中に一端側が連通し、他端側が前記燃料タンク28の燃料中に開口する 圧力調整用通路36を設けている。この圧力調整用通路 36には、前記燃料圧力調整器30が接続されている。

【0017】更に、図示しない点火プラグは、イグニションコイル38により発生された高電圧をディストリビュータ40により分配供給され、飛火される。

【0018】前記インジェクタ24、イグニションコイル38は、制御部42に夫々接続されている。

【0019】なお、イグニションコイル38は、パワー ユニット44を介して制御部42に接続されている。

【0020】前記制御部42には、吸入空気量を検出するエアフローメータ10、冷却水通路46内の冷却水温度を検出する水温センサ48、触媒コンバータ(図示せず)上流側の排気通路6に設けた排気ガス中の酸素濃度を検出する排気センサであるO2センサ50、クランク角を検出するクランク角センサ52等の各種センサや機器類が接続されている。

【0021】また、前記制御部42には、インジェクタ24の最短噴射時間且つ燃料噴射開始時の噴射時間である第1設定時間Bと、最長噴射時間且つ燃料噴射終了時の噴射時間である第2設定時間Aとが予め設定されている。

【0022】更に、前記制御部42は、内燃機関2が所定条件を満足する始動時には、前記インジェクタ24の燃料噴射時間を第1設定時間Bから第2設定時間Aに至るまで燃料噴射毎に所定時間αだけ噴射時間を延長させて断続的に噴射して燃料噴射量を漸次増加させるべく制御するものである。

【0023】詳述すれば、前記制御部42は、所定条件を満足させる通常運転時噴射以外の始動時に、図4に示す如く、噴射幅たる第1設定時間B(mS)だけ燃料噴射を行う。この燃料噴射後の所定の時間間隔C後は、前記第1設定時間B(mS)に所定時間αを加えた燃料噴射時間Tだけ燃料噴射を行い、燃料噴射時間Tが第2設定時間A以上となるまで繰り返し行うものである。

【0024】つまり、燃料噴射時間Tは、

 $T = B + N \cdot \alpha$

このとき、Tは燃料噴射時間、Bは第1設定時間、Nは 所定時間 α の追加回数、 α は所定時間で表わされる。

【0025】燃料噴射開始時は、N=0で燃料噴射が行

われ、次回からN=1, 2, …と順次増加され、図3に示す如く、燃料噴射時間Tが第2設定時間A以上となるまで前記燃料噴射時間Tを増加して燃料噴射量を漸次増加するものである。

【0026】次に内燃機関2の始動噴射装置の動作を図 1の制御用フローチャートに沿って説明する。

【0027】メインのプログラムがスタート(ステップ 100)されると、当該制御の条件が満足されたか否 か、つまり、通常運転時噴射以外であるか否かの判断

(102) を行い、判断(102) がNO場合は、通常 始動時噴射を行う処理(104) をし、プログラムを終 了(106) している。

【0028】また、前記判断(102)がYESの場合には、所定時間 α の追加回数をN=0として、燃料噴射時間Tを第1設定時間B(mS)とする処理(108)を行い、始動開始か否かの判断(110)を行う。

【0029】この判断(110)がNOの場合は、処理(108)に戻り、判断(110)がYESとなるまで繰り返し行い、この判断(110)がYESの場合には、 $T=B+N\cdot\alpha$ の式に従って燃料噴射時間Tを増加する処理(112)を行う。

【0030】その後に燃料噴射時間T (mS) だけ燃料噴射を行う処理 (114) をし、所定時間 α の追加回数 Nを1だけ増加する処理 (116) を行う。

【0031】次に燃料噴射時間Tが第2設定時間A以上が否かの判断(118)を行う。この判断(118)がNOの場合は、処理(112)に戻り、上述した処理

(112)、(114)、(116)を再度行い、前記判断(118)がYESの場合には、燃料噴射時間Tを第2設定時間A(mS)として燃料噴射を行う処理(120)をし、始動完了か否かの判断(122)を行う。

【0032】この判断(122)がNOの場合は、処理 (120)に戻り、判断(122)がYESの場合に は、このプログラムを終了(124)させている。

【0033】これにより、従来の如く始動開始時から一定の燃料噴射時間Aだけ噴射することなく、噴射幅たる第1設定時間B(mS)だけ燃料噴射を行い、この燃料噴射後の所定の時間間隔C後は、前記第1設定時間B

(mS) に所定時間 α を加えた燃料噴射時間 T だけ燃料噴射を行い、この燃料噴射時間 T が第 2 設定時間 A 以上となるまで上述した動作を繰り返し行って燃料噴射量を漸次増加させ、空燃比がオーバリッチになることを回避でき、プラグのかぶりによる始動不良を防止し得て、実用上有利である。

【0034】また、この発明の構成によれば、制御部42のプログラムの変更のみで、内燃機関2の始動時の燃料噴射量を漸次増加させるべく制御できることにより、構成を複雑とすることなく製造でき、前記内燃機関2の始動噴射装置の製造コストを低廉に維持し得て、経済的に有利である。

[0035]

【発明の効果】以上詳細に説明した如くこの発明によれ ば、内燃機関に燃料を噴射供給するインジェクタを設 け、インジェクタの最短噴射時間且つ燃料噴射開始時の 噴射時間である第1設定時間を予め設定するとともに最 長噴射時間且つ燃料噴射終了時の噴射時間である第2設 定時間を予め設定し内燃機関が所定条件を満足する始動 時にはインジェクタの燃料噴射時間を第1設定時間から 第2設定時間に至るまで燃料噴射時毎に所定時間だけ噴 射時間を延長させて断続的に噴射して燃料噴射量を漸次 増加させるべく制御する制御部を設けたので、空燃比の オーバリッチによる始動不良を防止でき、実用上有利で ある。また、この発明の構成によれば、制御部のプログ ラムの変更のみで、内燃機関の始動時の燃料噴射量を漸 次増加させるべく制御でき、構成を複雑とすることなく 製造でき、内燃機関の始動噴射装置の製造コストを低廉 に維持し得て、経済的に有利である。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】この発明の実施例の内燃機関の始動噴射装置の 作用を説明するフローチャートである。

【図2】内燃機関の始動噴射装置の概略構成図である。

【図3】時間に対する噴射時間を表わす図である。

【図4】内燃機関の始動噴射装置の噴射状態を表わす図である。

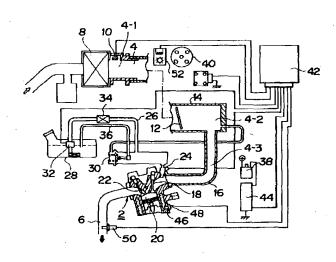
【図5】この発明の従来の技術を示す時間に対する噴射時間を表わす図である。

【図6】内燃機関の始動噴射装置の噴射状態を表わす図である。

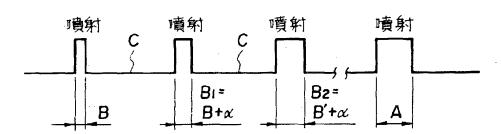
【符号の説明】

- 2 内燃機関
- 4 吸気通路
- 6 排気通路
- 24 インジェクタ
- 28 燃料タンク
- 42 制御部
- A 第2設定時間
- B 第1設定時間
- C 燃料噴射後の所定の時間間隔
- T 燃料噴射時間
- α 所定時間
- N 所定時間 α の追加回数

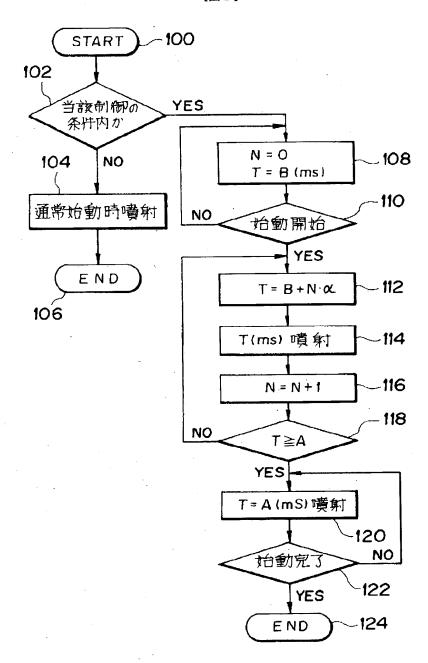
【図2】



【図4】



【図1】



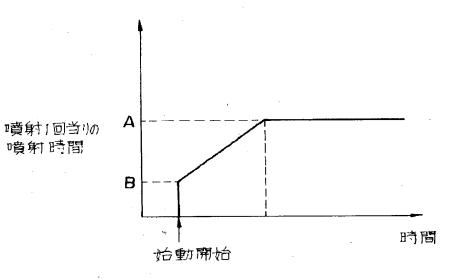
噴射

【図6】

噴射

噴射





【図5】

